Virginia Gazette, & Petersburg Intelligencer.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY, BY WILLIAM PRENTIS.

(NUMBER 777.) FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1797. (FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.)

PHILADELPHIA. March 6.

Saturday morning, the Senate of the United States, being convened in their chamber, on the call of the late President, Thomas Jefferson was sworn in as Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate. He addreſſed them in the following extempore ſpeech;

Gentlemen of the Senate,

Entering on the duties of the office to which I am called, I feel it incumbent on me, to apologize to this honorable houſe, for the inſufficient manner in which I fear they may be diſcharged. At an earlier period of my life, and through ſome conſiderable portion of it, I have been a member of legiſlative bodies, and not altogether inattentive to the forms of their proceedings.—But much time has elapſed; ſince that other duties have occupied my mind, in a great degree it has loſt its familiarity, with this ſubject. I fear that the houſe will have but too frequent occaſion to perceive the truth of this acknowledgment. If a diligent attention however, will enable me to fulfil the functions now aſſigned me, I may promiſe that diligence and attention ſhall be ſeduloufly employed. For one portion of my duty I ſhall engage with more confidence, becauſe it will depend on my will, and not on my capacity.

The rules which are to govern the proceedings of this houſe, ſo far as they ſhall depend on me for their application, ſhall be applied with the moſt rigorous and inflexible impartiality, regarding neither perſons, their views or principles, and ſeeing only the abſtract propoſition ſubject to my deciſion. If in forming that opinion, I concur with ſome, and differ from others, as muſt of neceſſity happen, I ſhall rely on the liberality and candor of thoſe from whom I differ, to believe that I do it on pure motives. I might here proceed, and with the greateſt truth, to declare, my zealous attachment to the conſtitution of the United States, that I conſider the union of theſe ſtates as the firſt of bleſſings, and as the firſt of duties, the preſervation of that conſtitution which ſecures it; but I ſuppoſe theſe declarations not pertinent to the occaſion of entering into an office whoſe primary buſineſs is merely to preſide over the forms of this houſe: and no one more ſincerely prays, that no accident may call me to the higher and more important functions which the conſtitution eventually devolve on this office. Theſe have been juſtly confided to the eminent character which has preceded me here, whoſe talents and integrity have been known and revered by me through a long courſe of years, have been the foundation of a cordial and uninterrupted friendſhip between us; and I devoutly pray he may be long preſerved for the government, the happineſs, and proſperity of our common country.

—

Soon after the Senate removed to the chamber of the houſe of repreſentatives.

At an early hour, a great number of citizens had aſſembled round Congreſs Hall, to witneſs the retirement of our late worthy Preſident WASHINGTON from public life; the concourſe increaſed to ſuch a degree as to fill the ſtreet, and when the gallery doors were thrown open, the houſe was ſuddenly filled up, to overflowing.—The Ladies added to the dignity of the ſcene, numbers of them were ſeated in the chairs of the repreſentatives, and others were accommodated with ſeats on the floor of the houſe. A few minutes after the Senate arrived preceded by their preſident; George Waſhington entered, but before he had advanced half way acroſs the floor, a burſt of applauſe broke forth from every quarter of the houſe—on the entrance of John Adams like marks of approbation were expreſſed.

The chief juſtice of the United States, Oliver Elſworth, together with judges Cuſhing, Wilſon, and Iredell, were ſeated at a table in front of the elevated ſeat—the Preſident then delivered the following ſpeech:

PRESIDENT's SPEECH.

When it was firſt perceived in early times that no middle courſe for America remained, between unlimited ſubmiſſion to a foreign legiſlature, and a total independence of its claims, men of reflection were leſs apprehenſive of danger, from the formidable power of fleets and armies, they muſt determine to reſiſt, than from thoſe conteſts and diſſenſions which would certainly ariſe, concerning the forms of government to be inſtituted over the whole and over the parts of this extenſive country. Relying, however, on the purity of their intentions, the juſtice of their cauſe, and the integrity and intelligence of the people, under an over-ruling providence, which had ſo ſignally protected this country from the firſt, *the repreſentatives of this nation, little more than half its preſent numbers, not only broke to pieces the chains which were forging, and the rod of iron that was lifted up, but frankly cut aſunder the ties which had bound them, and launched into an ocean of uncertainty.*

The zeal and ardour of the people during the revolutionary war, ſupplying the place of government, commanded a degree of order, ſufficient at leaſt for the temporary preſervation of ſociety. The confederation which was early felt to be neceſſary, was prepared from the models of the Batavian and Helvetic confederacies, the only examples which remain with any detail and preciſion, in hiſtory; and certainly the only ones, which the people at large, had ever conſidered. But reflecting on the ſtriking difference, in ſo many particulars, between this country and thoſe, where a courier may go from the ſeat of government to the frontier in a ſingle day, it was then certainly foreſeen by ſome who aſſiſted in Congreſs at the formation of it, that it could not be durable.

Negligence of its regulations, inattention to its recommendations, if not diſobedience to its authority, not only in individuals, but in ſtates, ſoon appeared with their melancholy conſequences, univerſal langour, jealouſies, and rivalries of ſtates, decline of navigation and commerce, diſcouragement of neceſſary manufactories, univerſal fall in the value of lands, and their produce; contempt of public and private faith, loſs of conſideration and credit with foreign nations; and at length in diſcontents and animoſities, combinations, partial conventions, and inſurrection, threatening ſome great national calamity.

In this dangerous criſis the people of America were not abandoned by their uſual good ſenſe, preſence of mind, reſolution and integrity. Meaſures were purſued to concert a plan, to form a more perfect union, eſtabliſh juſtice, enſure domeſtic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and ſecure the bleſſings of liberty. The public diſquiſitions, diſcuſſions, and deliberations iſſued in the preſent happy conſtitution of government.

Employed in the ſervice of my country abroad during the whole cauſe of theſe tranſactions, I firſt ſaw the conſtitution of the United States in a foreign country. Irritated by no literary altercation, animated by no public debates, heated by no party animoſity, I read it with great ſatisfaction as the reſult of good heads prompted by good hearts, as an experiment, better adapted to the genius, character, ſituation, and relations of this nation and country, than any which had ever been propoſed or ſuggeſted.

In its general principles and great outlines, it was conformable to ſuch a ſyſtem of government as I had ever moſt eſteemed, and in ſome ſtates, my native ſtate in particular, had contributed to eſtabliſh.—Claiming a right of ſuffrage in common with my fellow-citizens, in the adoption or rejection of a conſtitution, which was to rule me and my poſterity, as well as them and theirs, I did not heſitate to expreſs my approbation of it, on all occaſions, in public and in private. It was not then, nor has it been ſince, any objection to it, in my mind, that the executive and ſenate were not more permanent. Nor have I ever entertained a thought of promoting any alteration in it, but ſuch as themſelves in the courſe of their experience, ſhould ſee or feel to be neceſſary or expedient, and by their repreſentatives in congreſs, and the ſtate legiſlatures, according to the conſtitution itſelf, adopt and ordain.

Returning to the boſom of my country, after a painful ſeparation from it for ten years, I had the honor to be elected to a ſtation under the new order of things, and I repeatedly laid myſelf under the moſt ſerious obligations to ſupport the conſtitution. The operation of it has equaled the moſt ſanguine expectations of its friends, and from an habitual attention to it, ſatisfaction in its adminiſtration and delight in its effects, upon the peace, order, proſperity, and happineſs of the nation, I have acquired an habitual attachment to it, and veneration for it,

What other form of government indeed can ſo well deſerve our eſteem and love?

There may be little ſolidity in an ancient idea, that congregations of men into nations and cities, are the moſt pleaſing objects in the ſight of ſuperior intelligences: but this is very certain, that to a benevolent human mind, there can be no ſpectable preſented by any nation more pleaſing, more noble, majeſtic, or auguſt, than an aſſembly like to that which has ſo often been ſeen in this and the other chamber of congreſs; of a government in which the executive authority, as well as that of all the branches of the legiſlature, are exerciſed by citizens ſelected, at regular periods, by their neighbours, to make and execute laws for the general good. Can any thing eſſential, any thing more than mere ornament and decoration, be added to this by robes or diamonds? Can authority be more amiable or reſpectable, when it deſcends from accidents, or inſtitutions eſtabliſhed in remote antiquity, than when it ſprings freſh from the hearts and judgments of an honeſt and enlightened people? For it is the people only that are repreſented; it is their power and majeſty that is reflected, and only for their good in every legitimate government, under whatever form it may appear; the exiſtence of ſuch a government as ours for any length of time, is a full proof of a general diſſemination of knowledge and virtue, throughout the whole body of the people—and what object or conſideration more pleaſing than this can be preſented to the human mind? if national pride is ever juſtifiable or excuſable, it is when it ſprings not from power or riches, grandeur or glory, but from conviction of national innocence, information and benevolence.

In the midſt of theſe pleaſing ideas, we ſhould be unfaithful to ourſelves, if we ſhould ever loſe ſight of the danger to our liberties, if any thing partial or extraneous ſhould infect the purity of our free, fair, virtuous and independent elections. If an election is to be determined by a majority of a ſingle vote, and that can be procured by a party, through artifice or corruption, the government may be the choice of a party, for its own ends, not of a nation, for the national good. If that ſolitary ſuffrage can be obtained by foreign nations, by flattery or menaces, by fraud or violence, by terror, intrigue or venality, the government may not be the choice of the American people, but of foreign nations. It may be foreign nations who govern us, and not we the people who govern ourſelves. And men, candid men will acknowledge, that in ſuch caſes, choice would have a little advantage to boaſt of, over lot or chance.

Such is the amiable and intereſting ſyſtem of government (and ſuch are ſome of the abuſes to which it may be expoſed) which the people of America have exhibited to the admiration and anxiety of the wiſe and virtuous of all nations, for eight years, under the adminiſtration of a citizen, who by a long courſe of great actions, regulated by prudence, juſtice, temperance, and fortitude, conducting a people, inſpired with the ſame virtues, and animated with the ſame ardent patriotiſm and love of liberty, to independence and peace, to encreaſing wealth and unexampled proſperity; has merited the gratitude of his fellow-citizens, commanded the higheſt praiſes of foreign nations, and and ſecured immortal glory, with poſterity.

In that retirement, which is his voluntary choice, may he long live to enjoy the delicious recollection of his ſervices, the gratitude of mankind; the happy fruits of them to himſelf and the world; which are daily increaſing; and that ſplendid proſpect of the future fortunes of his country, which is opening from year to year; his name may be ſtill a rampart, and the knowledge that he lives a bulwark, againſt all open or ſecret enemies of his country's peace.

This example has been recommended to the imitation of his ſucceſſors, by both Houſes of Congreſs, and by the voice of the legiſlatures and the people, throughout the nation.

On this ſubject it might become me better to be ſilent, or to ſpeak with diffidence; but as ſomething may be expected, the occaſion, I hope, will be admitted as an apology, if I venture to ſay that,

If a preference upon principle of a free Republican government, formed upon long and ſerious reflection, after a diligent and impartial enquiry after truth; if an attachment to the conſtitution of the United States, and a conſcientious determination to ſupport it, until it ſhall be altered by the judgments and wiſhes of the people expreſſed in the mode preſcribed in it;—if a reſpectful attention to the conſtitutions of the individual ſtates, and a conſtant caution and delicacy towards the ſtate governments; if an equal and impartial regard to the rights, intereſts, honour, and happineſs of all the ſtates in the Union, without preference or regard to a northern or ſouthern, an eaſtern or weſtern poſition, their various political opinions on uneſſential points, or their perſonal attachments; if a love of virtuous men of all parties and denominations; if a love of ſcience and letters, and a wiſh to patronize every national effort to encourage ſchools, colleges, univerſities, academies, and every inſtitution, for propagating knowledge, virtue and religion, among all claſſes of the people; not only for their benign influence on the happineſs of life, in all its ſtages and claſſes, and of ſociety in all its forms, but as the only means of preſerving our conſtitution from its natural enemies, the ſpirit of ſophiſtry, the ſpirit of party, the ſpirit of intrigue, the profligacy of corruption, and the peſtilence of foreign influence, which is the angel of deſtruction to elective governments; if a love of equal laws, of juſtice, and humanity, in the interior adminiſtration; if an inclination to improve agriculture, commerce and manufactures for neceſſity, convenience and defence; if a ſpirit of equity and humanity towards the aboriginal nations of America, and a diſpoſition to meliorate their condition, by inclining them to be more friendly to us, and our citizens to be more friendly to them: if an inflexible determination to maintain peace and inviolable faith, with all nations, and that ſyſtem of neutrality and impartiality, among the belligerent powers of Europe, which has been adopted by this government, and ſo ſolemnly ſanctioned by both houſes of Congreſs, and applauded by the legiſlatures of the ſtates and the public opinion, until it ſhall be otherwiſe ordained by Congreſs; if a perſonal eſteem for the French nation, formed in a reſidence of ſeven years, chiefly among them, and a ſincere deſire to preſerve the friendſhip which has been ſo much for the honour and intereſts of both nations; if, while the conſcious honour and integrity of the people of America, and the internal ſentiment of their own power and reſources muſt be preſerved, an earneſt endeavour to inveſtigate every juſt cauſe and remove every colourable pretence of complaint; if an intention to purſue, by amicable negociation, a reparation for the injuries that have been committed on the commerce of our fellow-citizens by whatever nation; and if ſucceſs cannot be obtained, to lay the facts before the legiſlature, that they may conſider, what further meaſures the honour and intereſt of the government and its conſtituents demand: if a reſolution to do juſtice, as far as may depend upon me, at all times and to all nations, and maintain peace, friendſhip and benevolence with all the world; if an unſhaken confidence in the honour, ſpirit and reſources of the American people, on which I have ſo often hazarded my all, and never deceived; if, elevated ideas of the high deſtinies of this country, and of my own duties towards it, founded on a knowledge of the moral principles and intellectual improvements of the people, deeply engraven on my mind in early life, and not obſcured but exalted by experience and age;—and, with humble reverence I feel it to be my duty to add, if, a veneration for the religion of a people, who profeſs and call themſelves chriſtians, and a fixed reſolution to conſider a decent reſpect for chriſtianity, among the beſt recommendations for the public ſervice, can enable me, in a degree to comply with your wiſhes, it ſhall be my ſtrenuous endeavour that this ſagacious injunction of the two houſes ſhall not be without effect.

With this great example before me;—with the ſenſe and ſpirit, the faith and honour, the duty and intereſt of the ſame American people, pledged to ſupport the conſtitution of the United States, I entertain no doubt of its continuance in all its energy, and my mind is prepared, without heſitation to lay myſelf under the moſt ſolemn obligations to ſupport it, to the utmoſt of my power.

And may that being, who is ſupreme over all, the patron of order, the fountain of juſtice, and the protector, in all the ages of the

world, of virtuous liberty, continue his bleſſing upon this nation, and its government, and give it all poſſible ſucceſs and duration, conſiſtent with the ends of his providence.

After which the oath of office was read to him by the Chief Juſtice, which he energetically repeated; he reſeated himſelf and after a pauſe of a few moments, he roſe and bowed to all around him and retired. The Vice Preſident followed in about a minute, and George Waſhington moved on after him amidſt reiterated huzzas, and a diſcharge of artillery; thus cloſed a ſcene the like of which was never before witneſſed in this or any other country—which forms a new epocha in our hiſtory, and in the hiſtory of republican freedom, to which we muſt commit the glorious ſubject.

STATE PAPER.

The following document was preſented to the Houſe of Repreſentatives on Tueſday the 28th ult. with an extenſive appendix.

REPORT.

The Secretary of State, in purſuance of an order of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, of the 8th of May, 1796, on the memorial and petition of ſundry citizens of the United States, reſiding in the city of Philadelphia, relative to the loſſes they have ſuſtained by the capture of property by French armed veſſels on the high ſeas, or in conſequence of the forced or voluntary ſales of their proviſions and merchandiſe, to the officers of the colonial adminiſtrations of the French Republic, having examined the ſame, together with accounts of ſimilar loſſes ſuſtained by American citizens from the French, in the European ſeas, or in the ports of France, which in the details were neceſſarily connected with the former;

Reſpectfully Reports,

That ſince the commencement of the preſent war, various and continual complaints have been made by citizens of the United States to the department of ſtate, and to the miniſters of the United States in France, of injuries done to their commerce under the authority of the French Republic and by its agents. Theſe injuries were,

1ſt. Spoliations and mal-treatment of their veſſels at ſea, by French ſhips of war and privateers.

2d. A diſtreſſed and long continued embargo laid upon their veſſels at Bourdeaux in the years 1793 and 1794.

3d. The non-payment of bills and other evidences of debts due, drawn by the colonial adminiſtration in the Weſt-Indies.

4th. The ſeizure or forced ſales of the cargoes of their veſſels, and appropriating them to public uſe, without paying for them, or paying inadequately, or delaying payment for a length of time.

5th. The non-performance of contracts made by the agents for the government ſupplies.

6th. The condemnation of their veſſels and cargoes under ſuch of the marine ordinances of France as are incompatible with the treaties ſubſiſting between the two countries; and

7th. The captures ſanctioned by a decree of the National Convention of the 9th May, 1793, [A] which in violation of the Treaty of Amity and Commerce, declared enemy's goods on board of their veſſels, lawful prizes, and directed the French ſhips of war and privateers to bring into port, neutral veſſels laden with proviſions and bound to an enemy's port.

It may be proper to remark here, that this decree of the Convention directed the capture of neutral veſſels laden with proviſions and deſtined for enemy's ports, preceded by one month, the order of the Britiſh government for capturing "all veſſels loaded with corn, flour, or meal, bound to any port in France."

Such was the nature of the claims of the citizens of the United States upon the French Republic, previous to the departure of Mr. Monroe as Miniſter Plenipotentiary to France in the ſummer of 1794, and ſince his reſidence there. To him were entruſted the documents which had been collected to ſubſtantiate particular complaints; and he was inſtructed to preſs the French government to aſcertain and pay what might be found juſtly due from time to time; as additional caſes roſe, they were tranſmitted to him with a like view. In September of that year, he aſſigned to his ſecretary Mr. Skipwith, (with the proviſional appointment of conſul at Paris) the charge of ſtating the caſes, and placing them in the proper train of ſettlement; reſerving to himſelf the duty of fixing general principles with the government, and patronizing and ſuperintending his proceedings.

In conformity with the direction of the miniſter, Mr. Skipwith ſhortly after made a general report on the injuries and difficulties and vexations to which the commerce of the United States was ſubjected by the regulations and reſtraints of the French government, or by the abuſes practiſed by its agents; to which he added a number of particular caſes. [a copy of the whole was annexed to the report, marked B.] This report was laid before the French government; and added to the various repreſentations of Mr. Monroe and his predeceſſor, it produced a decree of the joint committees of Public Safety, Finance, Commerce and Supplies, dated 15th Nov. 1794, [a copy of which was annexed marked C.] This decree apparently calculated to remedy many of the evils complained of, afforded but a very partial, in reſpect to compenſations, a comparatively ſmall relief, while it continued in force the principles of the decree of the 9th May, 1793, which rendered liable to ſeizure and confiſcations the goods of enemies found on board neutral veſſels. American veſſels had been declared exempt from that part of the decree of the 9th May, which authoriſed the ſeizing of veſſels going to an enemy's port with proviſions, by the decree of the national convention of the 28th July, 1793.

On the appearance of the decree of the 9th May, the American Miniſter at Paris remonſtrated againſt it, as a violation of the treaty of commerce between France and the United States. In conſequence thereof, the convention by a decree of the 23d of the ſame month, declare, "that the veſſels of the United States are not comprehended in the regulation of the 9th of May." M. Le Brun, the miniſter for foreign affairs, on the 26th of May, communicated this ſecond decree to our miniſter, accompanying it with theſe words; "You will there find a new confirmation of the principles from which the French people will never depart, with regard to their good friends and allies the people of the United States of America." Yet two days only had elapſed, before thoſe principles were departed from; on the 28th of May, the convention repealed their decree of the 23d. The owners of a French privateer that had captured a very rich American ſhip, the Laurens, found means to effect the repeal, to enable them to keep hold of their prize.—They had even the apparent hardineſs to ſay before hand, that the decree of the 23d would be repealed.

The American miniſter again complained. So on the 1ſt of July, the convention paſſed a fourth decree, again declaring, "that the veſſels of the United States are not compriſed in the regulations of the decree of the 9th of May; conformably to the 16th [it ſhould be called the 23d] article of the treaty, concluded the 6th of February, 1778." The new miniſter for foreign affairs, M. Deſtorgues, accompanies this new decree of July 1ſt. with the following expreſſion: "I am very happy in being able to give you this new proof of the fraternal ſentiments of the French people for their allies, and of their determination to maintain to the utmoſt of their power the treaties ſubſiſting between the two Republics;" yet this decree proved as unſtable as the former; on the 27th July it was repealed.

The next decree on this ſubject was that of the joint committee of the 15th Nov. 1794 already mentioned. Then followed the decree of the committee of public ſafety, of the 4th of January 1795 (14 Nivoſe, 3d year) repealing the 5th article in the decree of the 15th November preceding, and in effect the articles in the original decree of the 9th May, 1793, by which the treaty with the United States had been infringed. It is not neceſſary for the ſecretary to add, that the decree of the 4th of January 1795, has been repealed by the decree of the Executive Directory of the 2d of July, 1796, under colour of which are committed the ſhocking depredations on the commerce of the United States which are daily exhibited in the newſpapers. The agents of the Executive Directory to the leeward iſlands (Leblanc, Santhonax, and Raimond) on the 27th of November, 1796, paſſed a decree (marked C. C.) for capturing all American veſſels bound to or from Britiſh ports. The ſecretary preſumes this is not an arbitrary, unauthoriſed act of their own, but that it is conformable to the intentions of the Executive Directory: the privateers of the French Republic in Europe, having captured ſome American veſſels on the ſame pretence, and the conſul of the Republic at Cadiz, having expreſsly avowed his determination to condemn American veſſels on that ground, pleading the decree of the Directory for his authority.

The ſecretary has already intimated that the decree of the 15th of November 1794, was not followed by the extenſively good effects expected from it. By a communication from Mr. Skipwith, of the 10th of laſt September, (the lateſt communication from him in anſwer to the ſecretary's requeſt for information) it appears that the claims for detention of 103 American veſſels by the embargo at Bourdeaux, remained undetermined; no funds having been appointed for the payment of them; and that none of the bills drawn by the colonial adminiſtration in the Weſt Indies had been paid to him; the treaſury having rendered payment in aſſignats at their nominal value, and afterwards in another ſpecies of paper, called mandats, which had ſuffered a great depreciation even before they were put into circulation: both of which modes of payment were refuſed to be accepted. The progreſs made by Mr. Skipwith in the adjuſtment of other claims, ſo far as known to the ſecretary, will appear in the annexed ſtatement [D.] copies of which were tranſmitted ten months ago to the officers of the principal collectors of the cuſtoms, from the department of ſtate, for the information of our mercantile citizens.

That nothing might be left undone which could be accompliſhed by the executive, the attention of general Pinckney, the preſent miniſter of the United States to France, was particularly directed to the ſubject of theſe claims, but the interval which has elapſed ſince his departure, has not admitted of any intereſting communication from him on this buſineſs.

In connection with other ſpoliations by French armed veſſels the ſecretary intended to mention thoſe committed under a decree, dated the firſt of Auguſt, 1796, iſſued by Victor Hugues and Lebas, the ſpecial agents of the executive directory to the windward iſlands, declaring all veſſels loaded with contraband articles of any kind, liable to ſeizure and confiſcation with their entire cargoes; without making any diſcrimination in favor of thoſe which might be bound to neutral, or even to French ports. This decree has been enforced againſt the American trade without any regard to the eſtabliſhed forms of legal proceedings, as will appear from the annexed depoſitions [E] of Joſiah Hempſtead, maſter of the brigantine Patty of Weatherſield, a copy of the decree marked [F] is alſo annexed.

The ſecretary has received a printed copy of another decree of the ſame ſpecial agents to the windward iſlands, dated the 13th Pluvoſe, 6th year, anſwering to February 1ſt, 1797, authoriſing the capture of all neutral veſſels deſtined to any of the windward or leeward iſlands, in America, which have been delivered up to the Engliſh, and occupied or defended by emigrants, naming Martinique, St. Lucie, Tobago, Demarara, Berbice, and Eſequibo, and to leeward, Port-au-Prince, St. Marc, L'Archaye, and Jeremie; declaring ſuch veſſels and their cargoes to be good prize, as well as all veſſels cleared out vaguely, for the Weſt Indies; a copy of this laſt decree, will be added to this report as ſoon as it ſhall be tranſlated. All which is reſpectfully ſubmitted.

TIMOTHY PICKERING.

Department of State, Feb. 27, 1797.

THE APPENDIX.

[A] Copy of a decree of the National Convention, 9th May, 1793.

[B] A letter and report of Mr. Skipwith, American Conſul, on veſſels captured.

[C] Extract from French decrees of 15th November 1794.

[CC] Extract from the reſolves of the French Commiſſion at the Leeward Iſlands of 27th November 1796.

[D] A liſt of 270 claims, 40 of which were ſettled with the French Rebublic, and the remainder pending.

A ſecond liſt of claims on 103 veſſels, detained by embargo at Bourdeaux; theſe dated 20th Nov. 1795, and ſigned by Mr. Skinwith.

[E] An affidavit of the commander of the brigantine Patty.

[F] A Placard of Victor Hugues, ordering the capture of horſes contraband.

This follows the petition of the merchants of Philadelphia.

And a ſecond letter from the ſecretary of ſtate enclosing a copy of the decree of Victor Hugues.

By a document laid before Congreſs yeſterday, it appears that returns from the officers required by law to ſtate the number of ſeamen regiſtered, and impreſſed by the belligerent powers, have been comparatively few and imperfect; the following is an abſtract of the numbers impreſſed ſo far as yet known officially.

16	who are called citizens of the United States.		
8	citizens	of	Maſſachuſetts.
6	do.	of	Rhode Iſland.
2	do.	of	New-York.
4	do.	of	Pennſylvania.
2	do.	of	Delaware.
3	do.	of	Maryland.
1	do.	of	Virginia.

42 Citizens.
12 Britiſh ſubjects.
26 Foreigners, of other countries then Great-Britain.
27 Whoſe country is unknown.

In all 107 excluſive of 34 Iriſh paſſengers.

The noted thorough bred Horſe

PRESIDENT,

WILL ſtand the enſuing ſeaſon at my ſtore at Poplar Mount, Brunſwick county, Virginia, 8 miles from Gen. Eaton's and Moſby's ferries, and 10 miles from St Tammany, will be let to mares at Ten Dollars the ſeaſon, five dollars the ſingle leap, and one and ſixpence to the groom; mares may be enſured for twenty dollars—the ſeaſon will commence the firſt of March, and end the 10th of Auguſt.

PRESIDENT is a beautiful dapple grey, riſing nine years old, upwards of fifteen and a half hands high, and for elegance and proportion, inferior to no horſe on the continent. Good and extenſive paſturage well encloſed gratis, and particular attention will be paid the mares, but will not be anſwerable for accidents or eſcapes; gentlemen may have their mares fed on the moſt moderate terms, and the boys ſent with them entertained gratis.

PRESIDENT was got by the imported horſe Clockfaſt, out of Old Poll; this mare was got by Old Fearnaught, her dam by Old Partner, her grandam by Old Jolly Roger, out of the noted imported mare Mary Gray; Poll's dam brought the noted running mare Betty Baker, Poll alſo brought Young Flimnap, ſo noted for his performances any diſtance. Preſident is remarkable for getting large elegant well formed colts, and his performances on the turf has always been ſucceſsful having taken a purſe at Newbern, and diſtancing ſeveral fine horſes; alſo at Hicks's Ford, after covering a full ſeaſon, and it is the opinion of all the beſt judges who ſee him perform, that he is equal to any horſe on the continent, for either ſpeed or bottom.

ALLEN LOVE.

Brunſwick, February 20, 1797.

Will be offered for ſale,

At the houſe of the ſubſcriber, in Dinwiddie county, on Cox Road, 8 miles from Peterſburg, on the laſt Thurſday in March next,

15 likely Virginia born

SLAVES,

Among which is an excellent Carpenter, a valuable pair of Sawyers, and ſeveral likely Boys and Girls. The above Negroes will be ſold for Caſh only.

The ſubſcriber wiſhes to ſell alſo the aforeſaid PLANTATION (STIRLING-CASTLE) which is in good order for croping, and hath at this time a good crop of Wheat growing thereon, from about 60 buſhels of ſeed, all ſown on good Land. Poſſeſſion may be had immediately, or the enſuing fall, as beſt ſuit the purchaſer. Terms, one third Caſh, and the time and mode payment of the remaining two thirds, made eaſy and agreeable to the purchaſer.

JOHN VERELL.

January 28, 1797. 4m7

THE NOTED HORSE

LEVIATHAN,

A FINE BAY, full ſixteen and one quarter hands high, well formed, and 7 years old this ſpring, ſtands the enſuing ſeaſon at my ſtable at Nottoway Courthouſe, and will be let to Mares at EIGHT DOLLARS the ſeaſon, payable on the 25th Dec. next enſuing, FOUR DOLLARS the leap, to be paid down, with 1/6 to the Groom, for each mare put to the horſe.

LEVIATHAN,

Was got by Fitz Partner, his dam by Old Celer, his grandam by Bully Rock, his great grandam by Britain, his great great grandam by the Iriſh horſe; theſe three laſt horſes were imported at different times into the State of Pennſylvania, and were eſteemed the firſt horſes, in the ſtate (not only for their extraordinary ſize) but alſo for their performances on the Turf: The ſeaſon has commenced, and will expire on the 15th day of Auguſt next.—The greateſt care ſhall be taken of the mares to prevent accidents but will not be liable for any that may happen.

☞ This Horſe for ſeveral ſeaſons has eſtabliſhed general proofs of his ſure foal getting.

STERLING LEWIS.

Nottoway county, March 13, 1797. (2m.)

ECLIPSE,

WILL ſtand the enſuing ſeaſon at the ſubſcriber's plantation in Prince George county, and will be let to Mares at Forty Shillings the ſeaſon. Paſturage gratis, but the ſubſcriber will not be anſwerable for accidents or eſcapes.

ECLIPSE is a very fine Cheſnut Sorrel, five feet three inches high, well marked, and of elegant figure. He was got by Obſcurity; his dam by Apollo, his grandam by Old Valiant, and his great grandam by Tryall.

WILLIAM COLE.

March 2, 1797.

THE NOTED IMPORTED HORSE

DARE-DEVIL,

Full ſixteen hands high, beautifully FORMED *and* MARKED,

STANDS the enſuing SEASON, at my ſtable in Dinwiddie county, and will be let to Mares, at SIX GUINEAS the Season, which may be diſcharged by the payment of FIVE GUINEAS on or before the 1ſt day of October next, Two Guineas and a half the leap to be paid down, and Ten Guineas to enſure a mares being with foal, with a dollar to the groom, for a mare out to the horſe. Thoſe perſons who put by inſurance and part with their mares before the time of foaling, to be anſwerable for the ſame.

As DARE-DEVIL,

Is admitted by all unprejudiced perſons to be at leaſt equal to any Horſe now on the continent, or ever was, a lengthy detail of his PEDIGREE, I preſume is unneceſſary; ſuffice it therefore to ſay he was got by Magnet, his dam Hebe by Chriſolite, out of Proſſepine, a full ſiſter to O'Kelly's Eclipſe, for which conſult the Collenders, as alſo thoſe of, 90, 91, 92, and 93, for his performances in thoſe years, having run eighteen public races, and proved ſucceſsfull in thirteen of them, beſides a number of hard runs, as a trial horſe.—In order that gentlemen of the Turf may have an opportunity of having early colts, the Seaſon will commence on the 15th day of February, and end as uſual. Extenſive paſturage, gratis, but will not be liable for accidents of any kind.

WILLIAM STARK, Jun.

February 6, 1797. (ep tf.)

The noted thorough bred HORSE

MELZAR,

BRED by Col. John Hoſkins, of King & Queen county, now in high perfection, will ſtand at my ſtable in Brunſwick county, four miles above the courthouſe; will cover Mares the enſuing ſeaſon at the moderate price of FIVE GUINEAS the ſeaſon; but may be diſcharged by the payment of Sixteen Dollars by the firſt day of January next, EIGHT DOLLARS (caſh) the leap, or THIRTY TWO DOLLARS to enſure a Mare with Foal, and one half dollar to the Groom. The ſeaſon will commence on the firſt day of March, and will expire on the tenth day of Auguſt. Good and extenſive paſturage, well encloſed, gratis, and the greateſt care taken of Mares, but will not be anſwerable for accidents or eſcapes. Mares will be fed if required, and Boys ſent with the Mares will be found their board gratis.

MELZAR will be ſix years old next April; he is a fine bay, well marked, full ſixteen hands high; his form and points will ſtand the teſt of the moſt critical obſerver. MELZAR was got by the imported Horſe Old Medley, his dam by the imported Horſe Old Wildair, his grandam by the imported Horſe Vampeer, out of Col. Braxton's imported Mare Kitty Fiſher; Vampeer was got by Regulus, his dam by Steady, his grandam by Partner, his great grandam by Greyhound, and bred by Mr. Croſts of Barforth.

BURWELL WILKES.

Brunſwick, February 6, 1797. 4m

TAKEN UP,

By the ſubſcriber, in Dinwiddie county, a SANDY BARROW, marked with a crop in the right and ſlope under the left ear—he appears to have been drove, as his briſtles are partly cut off. The owner may have him by proving his property, on application to

MARY VAUGHAN.

January 20, 1797. 3

BOSTON, February 27.

On Saturday morning, at nine o'clock, a fire broke out in the tar house belonging to Messrs. Tyler and Caswell's rope manufactory, supposed from some unknown defect in the tar copper; which in less than two hours, consumed three large rope-walks, at West-Boston, the usual out-buildings, four dwelling-houses, and a barn. The rope walks were owned by Messrs. Russel and Jeffry, John Winthrop Esq. and Messrs. Tyler and Caswel. The first is considered the most extentive manufactory of the kind in America, and contained near an hundred and fifty tons of hemp, besides much partly finished cordage—a great part of the yarn intended for the frigates rigging, was saved by an astonishing exertion of intrepidity. Mr. Winthrop saved but a very inconsiderable part of his property, which was great, and Messrs. Tyler and Caswell lost nearly all, cordage, &c. besides about 50 tons of hemp, belonging to Mr. Forrester, of Salem; a barn in which a valuable horse was consumed. The dwelling-houses owned by Joseph Blake, jun. Esq. who saved a part of his furniture, Mr. William Tyler, rope maker, Mr. Nathaniel Narcross carpenter, and Mr. Samuel Narcross, painter, Mr John Ankers, baker, and Messrs Roberts and Hussins—but a small proportion of the property was insured.

The loss sustained by the sufferers, is very considerable—not less than 100,000 dollars. The thanks of the town are tendered to the worthy inhabitants of the neighbouring towns, for their exertions, in extinguishing the fire.

NEW-YORK, March 6.

SPOLIATION.

At a meeting of the underwriters in this city, affected by spoliations on American commerce held at the Tontine coffee house, on Friday the 24th of February, Messrs. William Neilson, Isaac Gouverneur, and John B. Coles, were appointed a committee for the purpose of adopting such measures as they may deem necessary, for obtaining compensation for vessels and cargoes, which have been taken by the belligerent powers, with authority to employ an agent at the expence of the underwriters.

The committee taking the object of their appointment into consideration, have appointed Mr. John Ferrers as their agent, enjoining on him—first, to enquire of the assured, who have received payment from the underwriters, under an engagement of prosecuting the appeals, whether they have transmitted the necessary papers, agreeably to their engagements—Second to enquire to whom they have transmitted these papers, and if the necessary steps have been taken to bring them before the proper tribunal—third, to instruct the agent of the United States, resident in London, to enquire the state and situation of all such claims, and to have those which may have been neglected, prosecuted to effect without loss of time.

WILLIAM NEILSON,
ISAAC GOUVERNEUR,
JOHN B. COLES.

The subscriber requests the gentlemen, whose interests are implicated in the foregoing resolutions, to give him the necessary information with all possible expedition, that he may be enabled to bring the business to as speedy an issue as possible; to effect which, he will, in the course of the week, call on the insurance brokers for a state of the losses paid by them, on account of property captured as above.

JOHN FERRERS.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7.

The following resolution was laid on the table of the house of representatives of the United States.

Whereas it is stated to this house, in the report of the secretary of the treasury of the 15th of February, "That the accounts of Edmund Randolph, esq. late secretary of state, for monies advanced to him for foreign expenditures, still remain unsettled, and that neither the accounts of the foreign ministers, bankers, and agents of the United States, nor the records of the department of state, contain any explanation in respect to a considerable sum of the said monies."—Resolved, that the secretary of the treasury lay before this house, at their next session, information of the amount of monies so received by the said Edmund Randolph, for which there is no explanation as aforesaid, and what measures have been taken to obtain a settlement of his accounts.

NORFOLK, March 13.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Cadiz, to his friend in this town, received by yesterday's mail from Charleston, dated

CADIZ, January 15, '97.

"Admiral Jarvis has arrived at Lisbon from the Mediterranean with 10 sail of the line and 2 frigates; one of his ships (the Bombay Castle of 74 guns) got on the rocks at the encrance of Lisbon, and they do not know if she ever will be got off—he has landed 4000 troops from Corsica: and Admiral Bridport is daily expected there with 16 sail of the line and 8 frigates, with 8000 Emigrants, and 5000 English troops, in all 13,000, to prepare the war with Spain and Portugal, which they say is declared in Madrid, but not yet published. At all events the Portuguese ambassador has left Madrid, by order of the Court, in a very abrupt manner, without taking leave of the Spanish Court—You may judge by this war as inevitable.

"The 2nd ult. Lord Malmesbury left Paris for England, without succeeding in his mission—Also General Pinckney, the late American minister, left it with him. I am afraid there will be a rupture between France and the United States.

"There is news in town, that the French have arrived in Ireland, from Brest, and landed 20,000 men near Cork.—This news came from a Swedish captain who arrived here yesterday in 12 days from Cork; he says it is a real fact, and believes they will meet with very little opposition.

"This day sailed a Spanish ship of 74 guns, one frigate, and a brig."

PETERSBURG, *March* 17.

The last Philadelphia papers give no information of the arrival of dispatches from Mr. Pinckney, or of the reception he has met with in France; though by arrivals at Charleston and Norfolk, we are informed that he has been ordered by the French Executive to quit France.

Extract of a letter from Norfolk, dated the 14th instant.

By a vessel arrived here to day in 14 days from Martinique, we are positively informed, that Admiral Harvey, with six sail of the line and three frigates, had made an attack upon Trinadada, a Spanish Island, with 10,000 men, and taken it, together with one ship of 84 guns, 3 frigates, and 1 sloop of war; and that the Spaniards on his approach set fire to and burnt 3 of their ships, one of 120 guns, one of 100, and one of 98 guns."

The Philadelphia papers are filled with addresses to our late President, from different societies of citizens, on his retiring from the helm of government; among which is an address signed by twenty-five gentlemen of the clergy.

General Washington left Philadelphia on the 6th instant, on his way to Mount Vernon.

On Monday last departed this life, Mr. DEVEREUX JARRET MANLEY, of this town.

LIST OF ACTS,

Passed at the second session of the fourth Congress, begun and held in the city of Philadelphia, on Monday the 5th of December, 1796.

An act to amend the act, intituled "An act for the more general promulgation of the laws of the United States."

An act in addition to an act, intituled "An act concerning the registering and recording of ships or vessels," and to an act, intituled "An act for enrolling and licensing ships or vessels employed in the coasting trade and fisheries, and for regulating the same."

An act granting a certain sum of money to the widow and children of J. de Neufville, deceased.

An act in addition to the act, intituled "An act to establish the post-office and post-roads within the United States"

An act repealing, in part, the "act concerning the duties on spirits distilled within the United States," passed the 8th of May, 1792; and imposing certain duties on the capacity of stills of a particular description.

An act to authorise the receipt of evidences of the public debt, in payment for the lands of the United States.

An act making appropriations for the support of government, for the year 1797.

An act relative to the compensations and duties of certain officers employed in the collection of impost and tonnage.

An act to augment the compensation of the Attorney General of the United States.

An act for raising a further sum of money, by additional duties on certain articles imported; and for other purposes.

An act to suspend, in part, the act, intituled "An act laying certain duties upon snuff and refined sugar," and to grant relief in certain cases arising under the said act.

An act to provide for mitigating or remitting the forfeitures, penalties and disabilities, accruing in certain cases therein mentioned.

An act for the remission of the duties of tonnage on the vessels of James O'Brien and James Aylward.

An act providing for certain buoys to be placed in and near the harbour of Boston.

An act authorising an expenditure, and making an appropriation for the prosecution of the claims of certain citizens of the United States, for property captured by the belligerent powers.

An act authorising the President of the United States to apply a further sum to the expence of negotiations with the Dey and Regency of Algiers.

An act to revive and continue the act passed the 30th of May, 1796, intituled "An act to regulate the compensation of clerks."

An act to amend and repeal in part, the act intituled "An act to ascertain and fix the military establishment of the United States."

An act extending the time for receiving on loan the domestic debt of the United States.

An act to provide more effectually for the settlement of accounts between the United States and receivers of public money.

An act making appropriations for the military and naval establishments, for the year 1797.

An act to alter the time for the next meeting of Congress.

An act concerning the circuit courts of the United States.

An act giving effect to the laws of the United States in the state of Tennessee.

An act to continue in force for a limitted time the act, "in addition to the act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States."

An act making provision for the support and accommodation of the house hold of the President.

A resolution directing the distribution of an edition of the laws of the United States.

Petersburg, March 16, 1797.

The Stage from Richmond

to Petersburg, will begin to run down and return again the same day, on MONDAY the 26th of MARCH.

Greensville county, Feb. 12, 1797.

ALL persons are forewarned from taking an assignment on a BOND given by the subscriber to Mr. Robert Mitchell, of the same county, with Isaac Rowell and John Cato, jun. joint with myself, for Fifty Pounds, bearing date the 4th day of February, 1796, on demand the 25th day of December, 1797—I have made a payment on the Bond of 27 l. 10s. The Bond was given in consequence of a purchase of a Tract of Land which the said Mitchell cannot make a right to. The Bond is attested by Jabze Morris and Thomas A. Fox.

3 WILLIAM TOMLINSON, jun.

March 15, 1797.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, in the county of Nottoway, A DARK BRINDLED HEIFER, with a crop and two slits in the left ear, and a hole in the right, and about two years old. Appraised to Five Dollars.

eo3* JAMES JENNINGS.

Agreeably to a Decree of Chesterfield county Court, will be sold to the highest bidder, on the premises, on Thursday the 30th instant (March) for ready money,

A TRACT of Land in the said county of Chesterfield, near Exeter Mills, and about half a mile from Appomattox river, containing about 150 acres, on which Herbert Stowe at present resides. This Land is sold to satisfy a debt due Archer Traylor, jun. and the costs of suit, and expences of sale.

THOMAS GOODE
THOMAS BURFOOT.
ARMISTEAD DAVES.
JOHN HILL.

March 16, 1797. 3*

March 15, 1797.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, in the county of Nottoway, TWO BAY MARES, viz.—one of them a Dark Bay, about eleven or twelve years old, four feet seven or eight inches high, neither docked nor branded, trots and gallops, has a small bell with a crack and put on with a leather collar and a large buckle: Appraised to eight pounds.—The other a Bright Bay, six or seven years old, four feet six or seven inches high, neither docked nor branded, has a few saddle spots, paces, trots and gallops: Appraised to Twelve Pounds.

eo3* JENNINGS FOWLKS.

Town of Petersburg:
March Quarterly Court, 1797.

DANIEL BODSON, Complainant,
against
THOMAS FRASER and WILLIAM FRASER, Defendants, } In Chancery.

THE Complainant having filed Bill, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant Thomas Fraser is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth—therefore on the motion of the Complainant by his Counsel, IT IS DECREED AND ORDERED, that unless the said Defendant Thomas Fraser, shall enter his appearance and give security (for the performance of the decree to be made in this cause) upon the second day of the next Quarterly Court to be held for the said Town on the first Monday in May next, that the Complainant's Bill shall be taken as confessed and the prayer thereof granted—and that a copy of this decree be published in the Petersburg Gazette for two months successively, and also posted at the front door of the Courthouse of this Town.

A Copy—Attest
JOHN GRAMMER, C. T. P.

Virginia to wit:

At a Superior Court held in Petersburg, the 21st day of Sept. 1796.

JOHN GRAHAM, Plff.
against
JEREMIAH BURNETT, and JOSEPH BURNETT, Defts.
The same Plff.
against
The same Defts.
and
The same Plff.
against
The same Defts
} IN DEBT.

THE pluries' awarded against the Defendants in these suits being returned "not found," and they not entering their appearance according to law and the rules of this Court—therefore, on the motion of the Plaintiff by his Attorney, IT IS ORDERED, that unless the said Defendants do appear here on the first day of the next April Court and answer the Plaintiff's actions, judgments will be entered for the Plaintiff against them respectively. And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published at three successive court days at the door of the Courthouse of Dinwiddie county, and also three times in the Virginia Gazette.

Copy—Teste,
WILLIAM WHITLOCKE, C. C.

At a Court held for Halifax

County, on Monday the 28th day of Nov. 1796.

JAMES BRUCE, Plff.
against
MICAJAH HAMPTON, Deft. } In Chancery.

THE Defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to the Act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that he is not an inhabitant of this state—On the motion of the Plaintiff by his Attorney, IT IS ORDERED, that he do appear here on the first day of the Court to be held in May next, and answer the bill of the Plaintiff—and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Virginia Gazette for two months successively, and published at the Mill-Stone Meeting-house in the County of Halifax, on some Sunday immediately after divine service, and at the door of the Courthouse of said County.

A Copy—Teste,
WILLIAM THOMPSON, D. C.

To be SOLD,

To the Highest Bidder, for READY MONEY, on the third Monday in June next, at Dinwiddie Courthouse,

ONE hogshead of Tobacco inspected at Robert Bolling's Warehouse, the 21st December, 1793, in the name of Pleasant Roberts—No. 582, Gross 1370, Tare 128, Nett 1242.

THWEATT & PEGRAM, Inspectors.

March 9, 1797.

Four Dollars Reward,

FOR apprehending and securing a young Negro Woman by the name of BIDDY, who absconded from my service last Thursday evening. She was formerly the property of Col. Bannister's estate, and is so well known in this town that any further description is thought unnecessary. She was dressed in a blue habit, and am informed is lurking somewhere about town.

JOHN BRANDER.

Petersburg, March 6, 1797. tf

Windsor Mills, Bake-house, Brewery and Distillery.

B A T E, & Co.

RESPECTFULLY inform the public, that their Mills, Bake-house, Brewery and Distillery, are at work, and that any orders for the following articles shall be executed with dispatch and fidelity, viz—

Superfine and Fine FLOUR, in barrels and half barrels—MIDLINGS, SHIP STUFF, BRAN & SHORTS—INDIAN MEAL, boalted or unboalted—Cabin, Pilot, and Ship BREAD.

STRONG BEER, in barrels of all sizes, of the best quality, sent to any house in the town, clear of expence. GIN and WHISKEY of superior quality.

CORN ground at said Mills for the accustomed toll, and the utmost dispatch given.

WINDSOR, March 6, 1797. 6

Fresh Clover Seed,

Just received, and for Sale by the subscribers in Old-Street, Petersburg.

CLARKE & NEBEKER.

March 16, 1797. (ep tf.)

THE NOTED HORSE

OLD WILDAIR,

WILL Stand the ensuing Season, at my Stable on James River, in Surry county, and will be let to Mares at FOUR GUINEAS the Season, on note of hand, (to be sent with the Mare) payable on demand, but which may be discharged at any time before the 1st day of Nov. next, by payment of THREE GUINEAS.

The blood of OLD WILDAIR is so generally known, that it is deemed unnecessary to mention it here. It will be sufficient to observe, that he is from the best stock, both on the side of the sire and dam, that was ever on the Continent: And I am fully persuaded myself, that his Colts have performed on the turf with as much, if not more success, than those of any other Horse in this country.

As I flatter myself that the order of the old Horse will be very far superior to what it has been for several years past, the probability of the mares proving with foal will consequently be the greater, and if possible, his Colts will be better than they have been latterly.—Good and extensive pasturage (in which there are twenty acres of meadow ground) will be found for the Mares, gratis, and the strictest attention shall be paid to avoid accidents or escapes, but I will not be responsible for either.

Those persons who shall wish to have their Mares fed with corn and fodder, during their continuance with the Horse, shall be supplied with those articles on as moderate terms as I can possibly afford.

James A. Bradby.

N. B. The Groom will expect to receive 1/6 for each Mare put to the Horse. J. A. B.

Cedar-Fields, March 10, 1797. tf.

Notice is hereby given,

TO all persons indebted to the Estate of WILLIAM ARCHER, dec. of Dinwiddie county, to come forward immediately and settle their accounts, as no longer indulgence will be given.—Any person or persons who may have any claim against the said Estate, either by bond or open account, are requested to bring them forward for settlement within three months, otherwise this Notice will be plead in bar to their being received after that date.

N. B. If any person should wish to see the subscriber enquire at Bollingbrook Warehouse.

WILLIAM A. CRAWFORD,
Agent for
MARY ARCHER, Adm'x.

March 13, 1797. (ep 3)

Andrew Parks,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he has just received, and is now opening at his STORE, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. JAMES BAIRD, in Old Street,

A LARGE and GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

SPRING GOODS,

Which he will dispose of at the most reasonable and reduced prices for Cash or produce.

Petersburg, March 12, 1797. tf.

Petersburg, Nov. 1, 1796.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that his business will be carried on in future under the firm of

John and William Bell.

He therefore requests, that all those who are indebted to him will come forward to adjust and settle their respective accounts, as this new arrangement will put it entirely out of his power to grant any longer indulgence to those who owe him balances above six months. JOHN BELL.

John & William Bell,

HAVE just received an additional supply of the following

Fancy Goods and Groceries,

from the Northward Markets.—Also a large and general assortment of Hardware, Woollens, and other seasonable Goods, from Liverpool—Which they offer for sale, on the usual terms, at their store in Bollingbrook Street.

Superfine Cloths, Cassimeres and Swandowns.
Fancy Plumes, Feathers, Beads, Necklaces, and Ear-bobs.
Playing Cards, Blank Books, Dutch Quills, and other Stationary.
Sheetings, Cambricks, Long Lawns, and Muslins.
Ribbons, Lace and Edgings, and a neat assortment of Sattins, Lustrings, and Persians.
Table and Tea China, in setts.
Glass and Queens ware assorted.
Fresh Teas.
Madeira, Sherry, Lisbon, and Teneriffe Wines—(the Madeira warranted 4 years old
Bar Iron, Castings, Salt.
Coffee, Loaf and Brown Sugar.
Rum, French and Apple Brandies.
Cheese, Chocolate.
Black and Cayenne Pepper, and other Spices, &c. &c. &c.

Petersburg, Nov. 1, 1796. tf

Dr. Isaac Hall,

Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has at his Shop on Bollingbrook Street, with an extensive assortment of fresh genuine MEDICINES,

1000 lbs. of Jesuits Bark,

of the very first quality:

Red and Black Lead, Prussian Blue, Vermillion, Double Aquafortis, Crude Tartar; Spanish-Brown and Yellow Ocre ground in oil; Cinnamon, Nutmegs, and a considerable variety of other articles.

The Bark can be furnished powered in the best manner, or in the quill. Any one who wishes to supply himself with a large quantity of that important article, will find his account in an early application.

Petersburg, March 6, 1797. tf

West-India Intelligence.

ANTIGUA, Jan. 24.

On Thurſday morning the 13th Nov. the Portland Packet ſailed from Dominica, for Antigua, in company with the Neptune brig, and Atalanta ſchooner. On Friday the 14th, fell in with and ſpoke his majeſty's ſhip Lapwing, in company with the Mermaid and Laurel frigates; as it was quite calm, and but little appearance of a breeze, capt. Taylor went on board the Lapwing to requeſt ſhe would convoy us clear of Guadaloupe, being then within ſix leagues of Baſſeterre, and having much reaſon to apprehend that ſome of the French privateers might come out, and availing themſelves of the calm, attack the packet—the captain of the Lapwing told him, he could not conſiſtently with his orders convoy or grant us either of the other frigates for that purpoſe, but that he would keep between us and the land, by way of protection, at the ſame time he informed us, that there were then in Baſſeterre, three large frigates, two corvettes, a brig, cutter, and ſeveral privateers—the next day we found ourſelves within about four leagues of Baſſeterre, and not one of the frigates or any other cruiſer in ſight.—The enemy did not, however, to our ſurpriſe, ſend out any thing againſt us. On Sunday the 16th inſt. ſaw a large ſhip cloſe in with the haul, under which we were ſtill becalmed, and at the ſame time ſaw a ſtrange ſail bearing down on the Atalanta ſchooner, had not the large ſhip under the land hove in ſight, upon which we immediately bore away—a light breeze ſpringing up, the ſhip which we then perceived was evidently a ſhip of war, gave us chaſe, ſhewed no colours, and about 8 o'clock at night came up with and fired a ſhot at us, upon which we directly hove too and hoiſted our flag—ſhe then yawed up cloſe on our bow, and fired ſeveral ſhot at us, through our rigging and our foretopſail, upon which we inſtantly hauled down our colours, and ſhe ſent her boat on board, when to our great aſtoniſhment we found it was his Majeſty's ſhip Thunderer, inſtead of an enemy, as we had every reaſon to ſuppoſe.

Upon his demanding why we did not hoiſt the packet ſignal, Captain Taylor informed him that the captain of the Lapwing had particularly cautioned him againſt doing ſo under the land, as the ſignals were well known to the French on ſhore, beſides that he had ſuppoſed from his coming out ſo cloſe from under the land, and ſhewing no colours, that he was one of the French ſhips of war. The next day about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, being then becalmed about three leagues off the north end of Guadaloupe, and no Engliſh cruiſer whatever in ſight, we deſcribed a ſchooner coming out from the land, and bearing down faſt upon us,—by 6 o'clock ſhe had neared us ſo much, as to enable us to diſcover that ſhe was full of men, and had about 30 ſweeps out—a light breeze ſpringing up, we tacked and bore away towards Montſerrat, to get rid of the ſhore, and ſhe ſtill followed, every now and then edging down towards us to reconnoitre, and ſo on during the whole night.

On Tueſday morning the 18th, at day light, being then about 6 leagues from Montſerrat, the ſchooner that had been watching us all night, edged down gradually upon us, and capt. Taylor then evidently perceived that ſhe was a large French privateer, got all ready for action, requeſting the gentlemen paſſengers on board, who acted as marines on the quarter deck, and the men to conceal themſelves, in order that ſhe might not obſerve our force until ſhe came along ſide—about 7 o'clock ſhe being then within a muſket ſhot upon our ſtarboard quarter, we hoiſted our colours and gave her a gun, upon which ſhe hoiſted the national and bloody flags on her main, after exchanging a few more ſhot from the great guns, he reſolutely bore down, and hauling up cloſe under our ſtern, laid herſelf on our larboard quarter, and made a moſt deſperate attempt to board; we inſtantly lashed her bowſprit to our main ſhrouds, and ſecured her bowſprit to our mizen, and a ſteady and well directed fire of muſqueſtry was opened upon them, while they were attempting to force themſelves into the quarter gallery and cabin windows, and up the netting. In this ſituation, locked together for about 30 minutes, every effort was made with the utmoſt determination on both ſides, they even throwing their piſtols, after firing them, at our heads, and pelting us with round ſhot.

Fortunately we being covered by our quarters, and they being entirely expoſed, gave us the deciſive advantage, inſomuch that her deck was ſtrewed from ſtem to ſtern with the bodies of their killed and wounded, when they ſtruck their colours, which was done at the inſt we were ſlipping down the ſides to board her. Upon taking poſſeſſion of her, ſhe proved to be the Temeraire, of Guadaloupe, a fine Virginia built veſſel, mounting ſix carriage guns, and in all reſpects completely provided and equipped—ſhe was commanded by one Piere Toulon, and had on board 68 fighting men, out of which 11 were killed, and 29 wounded, the greater part mortally; ſhe was reckoned by far the faſteſt ſailer from Guadaloupe, and would certainly have got away with the greateſt eaſe, had not the precaution, at firſt taken, of ſecuring her, prevented her ſo doing on our part it is with the moſt poignant grief, we have to relate the deaths of Capt. Taylor, and Mr. Samual Cunningham of St. Vincent's, who were the only two killed in the action—the captain received, in the very moment of victory, a muſket ball thro' the heart while exhorting to conqueſt, and exhibiting himſelf the foremoſt and moſt heroic example—ſtrange likewiſe to tell, we have but two wounded, one of whom was capt. Maxwell of the 93d regiment, ſlightly on the knee. We have carried her into Montſerrat, where it is needleſs to add, that the utmoſt attention and humanity were ſhewn to the wounded, and the bodies of our dead interred with ſuitable honours.

TO RENT,

Until the firſt of October, 1797.

TWO excellent Stores, Lumber Houſes, and Cellars, on Bollingbrook ſtreet. Enquire of

R. & W. COLQUHOUN.

October 17, 1796.

NOTICE.

AT PETERSBURG MILL,

CORN will be ground for Toll, & for accommodation of the public, as was the cuſtom laſt Summer, Meal will be always ready to exchange for Corn, by weight, with thoſe who prefer it to waiting until their own is ground.

PHILIP HAXALL, & Co.

February 20, 1797. (eo2m.)

Petersburg, February 15, 1797.

THE public are hereby informed, that the Inſpection of Tobacco is again opened at BARKSDALE'S WAREHOUSE, under the direction of Meſſrs. Scott & Anderſon.

EDWIN FORT, Agent

8 for the Proprietor.

JUST OPENED,

And for Sale at the PRINTING-OFFICE, *Peterſburg, the following valuable Collection of* BOOKS.

ALEXANDER's Virgil
Ambler's Reports
Anderſon's ditto
Attorney's Pocket-Book
Adgate's Muſic
American Juſtice
Anderſon's Commerce
Anecdotes of Eminent Perſons
Ariſtotle
American Revolution
Art of Speaking
American Theatre
Addiſon's Evidences
Aikin's Letters to his Son on various topics
Brown's Chancery
Berrington's Immaterialiſm
Boſuet's Univerſal Hiſtory
Bolingbroke on Hiſtory
Brown on Civil Liberty
Bolingbroke's Works
Black & Bond, Hiſtory of
Benyowſkie's Memoirs
Boyer's Grammar (French)
Barney's Life of Metaſtaſio
Beattie's Elements
Bunyan's Holy War
Beccaria on Crimes and Puniſhments
Brown's Oracles
Britiſh Album
Boyle's Voyages
Bennet's Letters
Burgh's Dignity
Beauties of Poetry
Builder's Pocket Treaſure
Coke's Reports
Compton's Practice
Chancery Caſes
Cowper's Reports
Conductor Generalis
Condorcet on the Mind
Chapone's Letters
Contraſt, (American Comedy)
Cock Pit
Court of Berlin
Cowper's Poems
Chatham's Life
Cooke's Life
Confeſſion of Faith
Coxe's Switzerland
Clariſſa Harlow
Cheſterfield's Letters
Continental Harmony
Carey's Miſcellanies
Child's Friend
Carey on the Fever
Chineſe Empire
Cox's View
Cyrus's Travels
Common Senſe
Clerk's Magazine
Contes des tems paſſe (French & Engliſh)
Chriſtian World
Courtſhip and Marriage in a ſeries of Letters
Calvary, or the Death of Chriſt
Duncombe's Law of England
Defence of Uſury
Davis's Tracts
Don Quixotte
Davies's Sermons
Dodſley's Poems
Dodd on Death
Doddridges Riſe and Progreſs
Democrat
Dumourier, Life of
Doddridge on Education
Dream Books
Dilworth's Bookkeeping
Duty of Woman
Divinity of Chriſt
Domeſtic Medicine
Dramatic Pieces
Diſeaſes of Children
Equity Caſes
Eſpinaſſes' Reports
Entick's Dictionary
Epiſtles Epitomiſed
Edwards's Hiſtory of the Weſt-Indies.
Epitome of Hiſtory
Elements of Morality
Ditto of Geography
Enfield's Speaker
——— Sermons
Moore's View of French Revolution
Mitford's Greece
Marmontel's Tales
Morſe's Geography
Millenium
Meſſiah
Man of Feeling
Myſteries of Udolpho (a Romance)
McFingal
Melmoth's Eſſays
Miſcellaneous Works
Man of the World
Monitor
Myſtic Cottager (a novel)
Moore's Zeluco
—— Sketches
—— Journal in France
Embaſſy to China
Economy of Life
Francis's Maxims
Fonblanque on Equity
Ferguſon on Civil Society
——— on Aſtronomy
Francis's Horace
Farrier
Findley's Hiſtory of the Inſurrection in Pennſylvania
Five Points
Family Inſtructor
Fair Hibernian (a Novel)
French Revolution
Farmer's Friend (a Novel)
Fordyce's Sermons
Friend of Youth
Family Phyſician
Fairy Tales
Final Sermons
Female Jockey Club
Fables of Flora
Female Family Phyſician
Gilbert on Replevins
——— on Rents
——— on Executions
——— on Evidence
—Galatea (a Paſtoral Romance)
Gil Blas
Goulard on Lead
Gazetteer of the Netherlands
Gulliver's Travels
Geographical Dictionary
Goldſmith's England
Gregory's Legacy
Gough's Arithmetic
Gay's Fables
Ghoſt-Seer
Gardiner on the Gout
Hargrave's Law Tracts
Hatſell's Precedent
Hardreſs's Reports
Hume's England
Hughes's Dramas
Hiſtory of France
Hervey's Meditations
Handmaid to the Arts
Henry's Britain
Helvetius
Homer's Iliad
Hiſtory of the Grecian States
——— of South America
Horne on the Pſalms
Hunter on the Veneral
Hayes on Conſumptions
Hiſtory of Kentucky
Hiſtory of Woman
Hunter's Biography
Howard's Life
Hamiſon's Grammar
Hardie's Tablet of memory
Hiſtory of Vermont
——— of Maſſachuſetts
Hopkinſon's Works
Hive
Jones on Bailments
Jonathan Pindar
Jenyn's Works
Johnſon's Lives
——— Works
Julia de Roſigne
Jockey Club
Ladies Pocket-Book
Looker-on
Lee's Memoirs
London Cook
Life of Franklin
Letters to a Student
Looking-Glaſs
Lechworth's Sermons
Louiſa
Life of Watts and Doddridge
—— of Chriſt
—— of Gardiner
—— of Alexander
—— of Baron Trenck
—— of Joſeph
Lavater's Aphoriſms on Man
Life of Voltaire
Letters to a Wife
Modern Reports
Mallory Entries
Moſeley's Reports
Mitford's Pleadings
Medical Pocket Book
Modern Europe
Moore's France
Mirror
Maw's Gardener
Magazin Hiſtorique
Manual of Liberty
Rowe's Letters
Redeemed Captive
Strange's Reports
State Trials
Sheppard's Touchſtone
Salkield's Reports
Saunders' Eſſay on Uſes
Search after Happineſs
Song Books
Shipmaſter's Aſſiſtant
State of Nova-Scotia
Speaker
Sterne's Works
Spectator
Syren
Smith's Eſſays
Shakeſpear's Works
Steward's Elements of Philoſophy
Miſſes Magazine
Memoirs of 2500
Natura Brevium
Night Thoughts
Newtonian Syſtem
Neckar on Religion
Northcoat on Diſeaſes
Netley Abbey (a novel)
Nicholſon's Philoſophy
Nature and Art—by Mrs. Inchbald
Ovid's Art of Love
Odiorne's Poems
Orations
Powell on Mortgages
——— on Deviſees
Points in Law
Perkins's Conveyancing
Pleader's Aſſiſtant
Parker's Reports
Proffer's Practice
Pocket Library
Philip's Voyages
Preceptor
Paternal Monitor
Palace of Enchantment
Pope's Select Poems
Parnel's Poems
Political Curioſities
Perrin's Exerciſes
Philoſophical Dictionary
Plutarch's Lives
Pleaſing Companion
Pope's Odyſſey
Piozzi's Britiſh Synonomy
Payne's Epitome
Preſton's Maſonry
Pratt on the Sublime
Pamela (a novel)
Pleaſure of Memory
Preſident's Speeches
Political Dictionary
Pelew Iſlands
Poor Man's Help
Pomphrett's Poems
Prieſtly on Education
Principles of Politeneſs
Political Miſcellany
Putnam's Life
Pulpit and Deſk
Political Catechiſm
Quincy's Medical Lexicon
Richardſon's Practice
Runnington on Ejectments.
Rowan's Trial
Ryan on the Aſthma
Raynal's Indies
Rollin's Ancient Hiſtory
Rambler
Rouſſeau's Julia
Radcliffe's Journey
Roderic's Caſtle
Rural Walks
Robertſon's Indies
Ready Reckoner
Religious Truth
——— Courtſhip
Romance of the Foreſt
Sentimental Lucubrations
Shakeſpear's Characters
Stiles's Judges
Syſtem of Anatomy
Saints Reſt
Shipwreck
Select Plays
Steuben's Diſcipline
Spiritual Letters
Saunders's Journal in the Deſarts of Arabia
Scott's Leſſons
Sorrows of Werter
Student & Paſtor
Spaniſh Grammer
Seneca's Morals
Sandford & Merton, (a tale)
Select Pamphlets, (bound)
Tablet of Memory
Telemachus
Turner's Introduction to Geography
Thompſon's Works
Taplin's Farriery
Tour in Holland
Travels of Montague
Tom Jones
United Iriſhmen
Vade Mecum
Veſey's Reports
Vernon's Chancery
Vattel's Law of Nations
Volney's Law of Nature
Vocal Enchantreſs
Viſion of Columbus
Voyages of Amaſis
Varlo's Huſbandry
Village Curate
Viſit for a Week.
Wilſon's Reports
Williams's Conveyancing
Ward's Law of Nations
Wynne's Eunomus
Wonderful Magazine
Walkingham's Aſſiſtant
Walker's Dictionary
Williſon's Catechiſm
Watts' Spelling Book
Warville on Commerce
Warren's Poems
Whitfield's Sermons
Wilſon's Meditations
White's Sermons
——— on Woman
Wallis on Diſeaſes
Watts' Miſcellanies
——— Glory of Chriſt
Weſt on Agency
Waſhington's Letters
Watts' Lyric Poems
——— on the Mind
Webſter on Fever
Young's Travels
Young Man's beſt Companion
Zeluco—a Story founded on Facts

ALSO,

Bibles, Teſtaments, Pſalters, Primers, Spelling-Books, Small Hiſtories for Children, Letter Paper, Common Writing Paper, Quills, Wafers, and Ink Powder, &c. &c.

Peterſburg, January 23, 1797.

Smith & Hill,

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have Juſt Received and now for opening,

A VERY EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

comprehending almoſt every uſeful and faſhionable article, which they are determined to ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms, for ready payment.

Peterſburg, October 28, 1796.

The Subſcriber has Several

LIKELY HORSES,

Which he will Sell for Caſh or on a ſhort Credit.

JAMES BROMLEY.

December 12, 1796. (tf)

Negroes and *Land* for ſale.

I HAVE four young Female NEGROES, that have been accuſtomed to houſe-work, for ſale. Terms Caſh, or ſuch a Credit as may be agreed on.

Alſo ſeveral TRACTS of LAND in the counties of Dinwiddie, Surry, and Mecklenburg, which I wiſh to diſpoſe of on reaſonable terms.

DUNCAN ROSE.

Peterſburg, March 1, 1797.

C. MASSENBURG,

RETURNS thanks to the public in general and his friends in particular, for paſt favours. Being anxious of ſettling his accounts up to the laſt year, earneſtly requeſts all thoſe who are indebted to him by bond or open account to call and make payment—Thoſe concerned will ſee the neceſſity of this meaſure, as the buſineſs in future will be conducted under the firm of

Maſſenburg & Maſſenburg,

at GALEN's HEAD,

Croſs Street,

Where they have for ſale a general aſſortment of genuine MEDICINES, that are warranted.

Alſo Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, Spaniſh Arnotto, Aqua Fortis, Oil of Vitriol, Oil Olives, &c. &c.—and a quantity of the beſt RED and PALE BARK, that will be ſold low by the 100 weight.

Peterſburg, January 18, 1797.

BAR-IRON,

By the Ton,

For Sale by

ROBERT MOORE.

Peterſburg, January 17, 1797.